

327 IAC 8-13-3 Definitions

Authority: IC 13-13-5-1; IC 13-13-5-2; IC13-18-3-2; IC 13-18-11-13; IC 13-18-16-9

Affected: IC 13-14-1-13; IC 13-14-8; IC 13-18-11-2

Sec. 3. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) “Aggressiveness” means the wearing away or deterioration of a material due to chemical reactions with it’s environment.

(2) "Consecutive water system" means one public water system (PWS) supplies water to one or more other PWSs (40 CFR 141.29).

(3) “Critical part” means a piece of equipment essential to the safe operation of a public water system, including expendable parts such as glassware, fittings, hose clamps, and gaskets.

(4) “Distribution system” means one (1) of the following:

(A) In a community public water system, the term means the network of water piping, pumping stations, storage equipment, valves, fire hydrants, pressure regulators, and equipment required to transport water to the customer’s service connection from one (1) of the following points:

(i) A treatment plant.

(ii) A source of raw water supply if no treatment is provided.

(B) In a noncommunity public water system, the term means the network of water piping, pumping stations, valves, fire hydrants, pressure regulators, and equipment required to transport water to the point of use from one (1) of the following:

(i) A point that is one (1) foot beyond the water storage tank.

(ii) The well if no water storage tank is utilized.

(iii) A source of purchased water supply if no additional treatment is provided.

(5) “Filter run time” means the amount of time a filter is operating to filter water.

(6) “Flushing ” means sending water through a portion of the system at a sufficient volume and velocity to remove loose forms, particles, sediment and materials.

(7) “Flushing device” means any device that is used to clear stagnant water from piping . It also means any device used for flushing.

(8) “Generic Meters” means any mechanism used to measure flow of water from or across a distribution system which would include the following:

(A) Residential.

(B) Industrial.

(9) “Hydraulic information” means the slope of each of the following:

(A) Hydraulic grade line.

(B) Water surface in an open channel.

(C) Water surface of the groundwater table.

(D) Water pressure for pipe under pressure (shows different pressures plains).

- _____ (10) “Interconnections” means a public water system supplies water to or receives water from one (1) or more public water systems.
- (11) “Maintenance Log” means a method of recording the following:
- (A) Maintenance of the distribution system, including appropriate pipe replacement and repair procedures.
 - (B) Main flushing programs.
 - (C) Maintenance of storage tanks and reservoirs.
 - (D) Continual maintenance of positive water pressure in all parts of the distribution system.
- (12) “Major system components” means any equipment that if failed would leave consumers with:
- (A) pressure below 20 psi at the consumer’s meter; or
 - (B) water quality that violates 327 IAC 8-2.
- (13) “Process flow” means how the water flows from the source through the treatment process to the first customer.
- (14) “Pumping test” means a test that is ran on a well to determine static water level, pumping water level, and draw down time.
- (15) “Pumping water level” means the vertical distance in feet from the centerline of the pump discharge to the level of the free pool while water is being drawn from the pool.
- (16) “Rapid mix” means the rapid dispersion of chemicals throughout the water to be treated, usually by violent agitation.
- (17) “Service Connection” means a piping connection between the water purveyor’s main or well and a user’s system. The term does not include a connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe if one (1) of the following occur:
- (A) The water is not used for residential uses. For purposes of this clause, residential uses include:
 - (i) Drinking;
 - (ii) Bathing; and
 - (iii) Cooking.
 - (B) The commissioner determines that alternative water that achieves the level of public health protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulations is provided for residential or similar uses.
 - (C) The commissioner determines that the water provided for residential or similar uses is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a pass-through entity, or the user to achieve the level of protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulations.
- (18) “Source” means the origin of the water that is treated or distributed whether it is ground water, surface water, or purchased water.
- (19) “Specific capacity” means the rate of discharge of a production well per unit of draw down. This term is commonly expressed as a unit of volume produced from a well within a unit of time per length or depth of draw down.

- (20) **“Static water level” means the level of water ,including seasonal fluctuations, in the production well that is not influenced by pumping.**
- (21) **“Storage system” means any device used for the purpose of containing water which would include any size of containers, but does not include distribution piping.**
- (22) **“Supplier of Water” means owner, operator or governing body of public water systems.**
- (23) **“Susceptible population” means a population subgroup that is more likely to be exposed to a chemical, or is more sensitive to a chemical than the general population. Susceptible populations include the following:**
- (A) Schools.**
 - (B) Correctional facilities.**
 - (C) Health care facilities.**
 - (D) Agricultural labor camps.**
- (24) **“Treatment system” means any combination of devices and chemicals used for the purpose of modifying the water’s characteristics.**
- (25) **“Well yield” means the flow rate at which a well will discharge water on a sustained basis.**

(Water Pollution Control Board; 327 IAC 8-13-3)